

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. Thompson, said a trial had been completed between Gunnedah and Narrabri, six-and-a-half miles, the other half of importance on the line from Coonabarabran to Narrabri, 100 feet; the probable cost per mile would be £1600. A trial survey had been made between Narrabri and the Queensland border, 105 miles. The main town was Moree, by which twenty miles were taken.

Mr. BROWN, in reply to Mr. Thompson, said instructions had been given to open up the road from Coonabarabran to Moree.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. Coombe, said Mr. Williams, the purchaser of old iron at Newcastle, was not allowed to take any Lowerman's tithe. Mr. Williams purchased steel tins at £2.9s.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Thompson, gave information respecting certain Government officers at Tamworth.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. Coombe, gave information respecting John Molony's selection at Young.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Coombe, said that step would be taken to add to the accommodation of the lock-up at Forbes.

ALIENATION OF CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. COONAN moved—“That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the number of acres alienated from the Church and School Estate by auction and sale after auction, in the different counties and parishes in which the Church and School Lands are situated, held in trust for the education of the poor, and the amount of the sum so received, also the area of same estate not sold, held in trust for the education of the poor, under the Act of 1861, also the area of same estate reserved for alienation, or otherwise, to be disposed of up to the present date.”

BRIDGES ON PARRAMATTA RIVER.

Mr. LACKEY, in reply to Mr. Cameron, said a question without notice, said that he had heard a report had appeared in one or more country newspapers to the effect that a mistake had been made in the estimate of the cost of building a bridge across the Parramatta River. He had not seen any such statement.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Cameron, said that a special inquiry must be made from the engineer in charge of the works he had received the assurance that there was not the slightest foundation of truth in the report.

SEWAGE OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

The House having gone into committee, Mr. LACKEY moved—“That his Excellency will be pleased to cause the sum of £5000 to be paid to him as his Estimate for 1879, for a bonus to be given to any person who, within twelve months after the passing of these resolutions, discover and make known to this Government a new and practicable system of treatment which will neutralise the offensive properties of sewage, so as to render it safe for the use of man and beast, and which will be of great service to the people of this city and suburbs, and to the community at large.”

After some remarks from Mr. GREENWOOD, the motion that the Chairman leave the bill was put and agreed to.

Mr. LACKEY had thought the best means of disposing of our sewage was to carry it out to sea.

Mr. JOHN DAVIES said he would vote against the resolution because it was impracticable, and he said it would be the means of polluting the waters of the harbour, giving offence to the traders and damage for the city. The fore shores of the bay of this harbour were completely infested with sewage matter, and the offensive smell at low tide was very bad. If a practicable scheme could be devised for utilising this sewage matter it would be very good for the city, but he would not vote at the hour when it was voted, and he feared it would lead to the indefinite postponement of the scheme recommended by the Commissioners and approved of by Mr. Clark, the hydraulic engineer.

Mr. LUCAS said he thought he certainly had some complaint against the hon. member at the head of the Government, but he did not know what it was in reference to the resolution. The whole of that hon. member's remarks were in reference to words only, and he (Mr. Lucas) never before heard the hon. member labour so much over any question.

As to the cost of trying the experiment, the hon. member claimed the bonus would be given to him if he could prove that a Civil servant he would be called to take to anything he might do, if the Civil servant was not true. [Mr. M'ELHONEY: Hear, hear.] He said nothing here he was afraid to say untrue. [Mr. M'ELHONEY: Hear, hear.] There was not a particle of the coward about him. [Mr. M'ELHONEY: Hear, hear.]

If a Civil servant he would be called to take to anything he might do, if the Civil servant was not true. [Mr. M'ELHONEY: Hear, hear.]

However, he did not wish to be offensive to the hon. member.

Mr. LACKEY continued his speech.

The question that the clause stand part of the bill was put, and agreed to on division. Ayes, 20; noes, 6.

Clause S.—Demised lands to be held for purposes named in grant only—was submitted.

Mr. SHEPHERD said that so long as any member would stand with him he would oppose this bill in the interests of the people, and because of the necessity to preserve for the people land for recreation.

At present was called to the state of the committee, and then not being a quorum present, the fact was reported to the House.

The SPEAKER said the bill was rung, and a quorum was formed.

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with it, he would probably have done more to shock abuses than he could have done by any action of his Land Bill; but by making the selection price lower than the auction price he intensified the temptation to abuse the law.

When describing the political development of Victoria, Sir J. T. VOGEL returns again to the question of cheap land. He says: "The political history of Victoria has been one unvarying struggle in many shapes and guises between the landed and the landless classes. Many times have the latter conquered, but their victories have been always barren, the results have proved Dead Sea fruits. Those who early gathered the large yields of gold embarked their wealth in losing speculations, or spent their money or carried it away; the struggle for land devolved on poorer aspirants. To them it seemed that cheap land was what they wanted, and so, after a period of agitation, free selection of limited areas with conditions of residence and deferred payments were authorised by law. The price was fixed at £1, with easy terms of payment. There has ensued what might have been expected. The upstart price was fixed too low; the selector could make money by reselling the land more easily than by working it. The large pastoral leaseholders, ever on the watch to convert into freeholds their conditional holdings, were always ready to buy at a considerable profit. The tree selector had only to fulfil the terms of residence to be assured of making money by selling his holding as soon as he could get a title from the Crown. All this is as wrong in theory as disastrous in practice. None has a right to get land from the State less than its value as unimproved land.... The only sound guarantee for the cultivation of land is that which is provided by the purchaser paying such a price as would make it impossible for him to afford to lose the interest in his money by keeping the land unused.... The real profit on land that the purchaser should be allowed is the profit made from cultivating it. If the upstart price were sufficiently high, only land required for use would have been taken; the State would have realized more revenue, whilst it panted with less country.... Victoria, with its splendid climate, would have possessed the happiest and most prosperous community in the world, had the upstart price of its land for the last twenty-five years been not less than three times the £1 at which it was fixed.... The conditions of a sensible land policy are simple in the extreme. They may be briefly described in a few words: land to be opened to the settler whenever he wants it, at a price which will prove profitable to the cultivator, but exceedingly risky to the mere speculator."

Much of the delusion which has made a deep land policy popular has been based on the doctrine that land without labour or capital is worthless, and that, therefore, it might be properly given away to the man who would bring either labour or capital to it. An abstract doctrine, this is true enough and might apply to a new colony, where people needed the temptation of grants of land to induce them to take their capital and labour there. But in proportion as settlement takes root the application of the doctrine fades away, and that for this very obvious reason—that the capital and labour expended on the granted or purchased land flows over on to the unurchased land and increases its value. Every land speculator is familiar with this principle—if he marks out a township and can get twenty people to build, the remainder of the lots rise in value at once. At this moment all the unsold Crown land in the colony has a value due to the capital and labour that have already been spent in the colony and to the population that has been gathered. It is contrary to fact to treat these acres as if they were dissociated from capital and labour; they are not dissociated, on the contrary they are intimately associated, and they have a corresponding market value. When Captain PHILLIP stepped on shore in Sydney Cove, with the intention of founding a settlement, land began to have a prospective value, and that value has increased as the settlement he founded has widened and deepened. It will go on increasing, and it is time that our politicians should take note of that fact, and not go on with the alienation of our estate, as if its real and intrinsic value was not affected by the growth of the colony. If we had only sold what was really wanted for use, we should have had the best of our agricultural land still to sell; we certainly should not have had so large a revenue, but we should have escaped some political corruption; and we should have a land fund to fall back upon when we have built all our railways without going to England for a loan.

The method of tendering for the supplies required by the various Government departments has engaged the attention of the Assembly at different times on motions for adjournment. While we should not be warranted in inferring fraud from the statements which have been made, still enough has been advanced to show that the system of tendering adopted by the Government is exceedingly faulty, and that it cannot be continued without exposing the officers of the Government to undesirable suspicions and the public service to great detriment. A return lately published shows that the contractors in several important departments have been the same for the last three years. It is, therefore, quite possible that they have acquired a more intimate knowledge of the requirements of the Government than the officials themselves, and that this knowledge has enabled them to manipulate the schedule prices by changing one article above its value and another below it, to such an extent that when an average is struck upon the whole, the contract must inevitably fall into their hands. Thus, for example, in the case of the weighing-machines referred to by Mr. MACINTOSH twelve months ago, which were intrinsically worth £10, but were contracted for at £8, the contractor was probably aware that that was an article he would not be called upon to supply, and in consideration of his getting a good price for articles which he knew would be in great demand he could afford to supply the machine for nothing. It was on this method of tendering that the Tammany frauds in New York were successful; but there is that important distinction, that as far as we at present know, there is no reason to suspect collusion on the part of the officers of the Government such as existed between TWEDD and the other members of the Tammany Ring. The possibility of such a thing, however, in itself constitutes a real danger; and we shall therefore congratulate the Government upon the reply which the TREASURER was able to make to Mr. BARBOUR's questions on Wednesday night. Mr. WATSON hit the right nail on the head when he drafted the following as a clause to be inserted in all future contracts:—"

"The Government do not bind themselves to accept any tenders as a whole, but reserve the right to accept or reject in the case of any tender any article or articles contained in the schedule annexed thereto." Let the permanent officers, whose duty it is to determine upon tenders, follow up the practical aspect of the TREASURER by business-like discrimination; and we hazard the assertion that tendering for Government contracts will soon cease

to be one of the fine arts. Let an order be given for fifty weighing machines, if that be the prospective requirement of the Government, worth £10 apiece when they are in schedule at £8, and it will help materially to hasten a return to honest prices.

Severe as is the distress now passing over England the people's love for aquatic and other out-door amusements does not seem to have abated. The struggle on the Tyne for the championship of England last February was as exciting as any previous event of the kind, and its result may possibly interest New South Wales. The sculling Championship of the World is held by a Sydney man, and the men of the Tyne have such confidence in their new representative that they talk of sending him to Port Jackson to fetch the trophy back. No doubt he will be most welcome; but possibly he may find a new competitor, for the race on the Parramatta River last Saturday proves that aquatic exercises are as popular in Sydney as on the Tyne, and that there has been no loss of stamina or of skill among our oarsmen since the coveted Championship of the World was brought hither from the banks of the Thames. The race of last week was exciting from start to finish, and was otherwise enlivening. The sky was propitious, and favoured the victor with a glorious sunset of crimson, golden, and silvery clouds. The air was exhilarating, and there was breeze enough to tinge many a pale cheek with the glow of health. The river looked its best, and its bold expanse of transparent blue, so different from the turbid Thames, was dotted over and yet not crowded, with hundreds of yachts, steamers, and craft of all kinds, forming altogether, with the background of dark woods, and high, over-hanging mossy rocks, as pretty a panorama as the eye of an artist could wish to see. To estimate accurately the number of spectators is impossible, but we doubt if there were fewer than forty or fifty thousand on the steamers and yachts and lining the shore—a striking proof of the interest taken in aquatic pursuits. The champions acquitted themselves in a manner not unworthy of the best athletes of ancient Hellas, for all the tests that can be applied go to prove that in physique men have not degenerated, at any rate on the side of strength, whatever may be said of beauty of form. Either of them is now a dangerous opponent to any champion, and not likely to succumb easily to the best man of the Tyneside, if sent here from England. As long as aquatic sports continue to be a healthy recreation, their popularity is matter for congratulation. It is equally gratifying to have these repeated proofs of the fine physique, and the indomitable energy and perseverance of our native youth. An Australian seems to mature rather than dissipate their energies, and they show in these contests the survival of that British pluck which made NAPOLEON exclaim at Waterloo, "These English never know when they are beaten." One thing more is to be desired. Let them apply the same energy and perseverance to intellectual pursuits, and to the practical business of life. When shall we have Parliament adjourning on account of a University examination or some other intellectual contest, as it does repeatedly for a horse-race or a cricket match? Without being guilty of contempt of that august body, we trust it is legitimate to suggest that some of its members would be all the wortlier of their places if they had as much sympathy with mental development as they have with the development of muscle and sinew and the display of physical prowess.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hon. James Watson's bill to make better provision for the collection of wharfage and tonnage rates passed through the House of Commons, and is reported in part four others. The bill will grant the wharfage rates according to the weight or measurement of the package, upon a scale of charges for articles enumerated in the second schedule; but goods belonging to the Government and passengers' baggage are to be exempt from payment. Julius Julius' wharfage rates are not to exceed one-half the amount of rates inwards. Vessels under 240 tons register are to pay a wharfage rate of 10s. a day as long as they occupy a berth at any public or private wharfage wharf. It is to be lawful to levy a rate of 1d. per ton on vessels fully laden, and 1d. per ton per diem on vessels partly laden, during the time they occupy a berth at a wharf discharging inward cargo. Vessels of 240 tons and upwards loading outwards are to pay 1d. per ton per diem during the time they occupy a berth, and 1d. per ton for any period beyond thirty-five days. If goods are not removed from a wharf within twenty-four hours of being unloaded, the collector or wharfinger will have the power to store them at the expense and risk of the consignee. The Government will not necessarily collect the rates by their own officers, but may let them by public auction or otherwise, the lessee being responsible for the conduct of the collectors. The bill also proposes to empower the Governor and Executive Council to frame regulations from time to time for the following purposes:—1. The berthing of vessels at a public wharf. 2. The removal of vessels from a public wharf. 3. The discharging of cargo and loading thereof and storage or removal of goods, merchandise, packages, and articles discharged by vessels or to be laden from any such wharf. 4. For the leasing of any public wharf. 5. For prescribing penalties upon the contravention of any such regulation, and for directing the mode of their recovery and enforcement. Provided that no such penalty shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, and that every penalty may be defined by a minimum as well as a maximum limit. And all such regulations shall upon notification in the *Government Gazette* have the force of law. And shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after such notification if Parliament then be in session, and if not then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, asking for the consent of this Government to the duplicate cable now being manufactured for the Singapore and Port Darwin line being used for the purpose of connecting Aden with the Cape of Good Hope; the term of eight months specified in the agreement for the completion and laying of the duplicate Australian cable to count from 1st July instead of from the date of the execution of the contract. The company consent, if this application be acceded to, to let the reductions on Government and Press messages come into operation immediately. The request of the Imperial Government has been complied with, and we hear that a similar request has been made to the Government of Victoria, and has been complied with.

An influential deputation from the Animals Protection Society yesterday waited on the hon. the Colonial Treasurer, with reference to the cruelties that are practised whilst slaughtering at the abattoirs. Mr. Fosbery, the chairman of the society, read a lengthy report by the inspector for the society, which shows clearly that the complaints regarding the treatment of the animals are not without foundation. Mr. Watson, in replying, stated that he was waiting at present for a report from the inspector of the island as to whether the statements made were correct. He promised, however, that he would issue instructions that the cruelties should be done away with. A report will be found in another column.

This period of time allotted for the return of the commission issued for the purpose of an inquiry into the working of the Real Property Acts having expired, it has been necessary to apply to the Government for an extension of two months, and that extension has been granted. All the principal officers of the department of the Registrar-General have been examined, and evidence has been taken from some witness outside the department. Any persons who desire to be examined before the Commission, and who have not intimated their desire to the secretary, are requested to do so without delay.

A small meeting of the International Exhibition Commission was held yesterday afternoon, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. The report of the Executive Commissioner was the principal feature of the business. Perhaps the chief point in it is that, owing to the inactivity of our Government, in not forwarding the proper official invitation, the United States Government will probably not be officially represented here. In the hope that it may not yet be

too late, the Commission passed a resolution, requesting the Government to communicate with the British Minister at Washington, and also with the British Minister at Yedo, notifying that the exhibition is now a national undertaking in the hands of the Government, and requesting the official co-operation of the United States and Japan.

By request we yesterday drew attention to what appeared to be a case of imposition on the charitably disposed, by a seaman who is raising a sum of money to take him to England. From information supplied to us we were led to infer that the letter of recommendation, which the unfortunate man referred to was signed by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, and we had authority for stating that the Rev. gentleman had not signed any such letter. We regret that we should have been misled. The letter in question bears the signature of (Sir) Alfred Stephen. It has been shown to us, and the authenticity of the signature can be vouched for. That it should have been penned by Sir Alfred Stephen, Lieutenant-Governor, is a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of the paper made, and that the bearer of the letter is really deserving of assistance from those who are able and willing to give it.

At the Theatre Royal, last night, "Queen Mary" was repeated to a very large audience. The more one sees of Miss Dargan the more she impresses you with the fact that she possesses histrioic genius in its highest form. Her performance last night, especially in the last act, was electric in its effect upon her audience. Messrs. Jones, Douglass, and Brown shared with her the honours of success. Miss Willis, who improves slightly, deserved more than one round of applause for her Princess Elizabeth. At the Victoria, "Queen's Evidence" was played to a good house, and both Mr. Thorne and Miss Lester were successful in thoroughly interesting their patrons.—At the Queen's "Roy O'More" was the drama played. Mr. J. J. Wallace was the Roy, a brave, witty, war-minded fellow who from first to last carried with him the sympathies of those before the curtain. Mrs. Herndon was the Kathleen, a gentle clinging creature, scarcely the colleen Lover pictured, yet a girl as Roy might be proud of. There is nothing in the remainder of the cast to call for special comment, the principals being fairly supported.—At the School of Arts Kelly and Leon's Minstrels played to a good house.

The annual distribution of prizes amongst the scholars attending the St. Philip's Church of England day school, took place on Friday morning, in the presence of a goodly number of visitors. The Rev. W. K. J. Piddington presided, and after a short address to the pupils, distributed the prizes to those entitled to receive them. The number of prizes given was less than last year, but were more valuable, most of them being very handsomely bound copies of useful and entertaining books. At the close of the proceedings two of the senior boys came forward, and in the name and on behalf of a considerable number of their school-fellows, presented the head master, Mr. L. Peak, with an address expressive of their appreciation of his efforts to promote their educational pursuits, and also with a very handsome writing desk, furnished with various requisites, and embellished with an excellent photograph of the school buildings. Some of the elder girls at the same time presented their teacher, Miss Newman, with a photographic album and an inkstand. These presentations, which were wholly unexpected, were acknowledged suitably by Mr. Peak. The proceedings were enlivened by several songs, very creditably sung by the children, and a grand march, played on the organ by the church organist—Mr. Sharp—terminating with three verses of the National Anthem. After cheers for the Queen, the school-teachers, the local Board, and the visitors, the children were dismissed, and the visitors proceeded to inspect various drawings, needlework, &c., executed by the scholars in a very creditable manner.

ANNOUNCEMENT having been made that the Bishop of North Queensland would deliver an address to Sunday school teachers in St. Peter's schoolroom, Forbes-street, Wooloowin, a very large audience assembled there last night. The Bishop of Sydney had intended to be present as chairman of the meeting, but the pressure of important business was so great—as well as being under the necessity of leaving Sydney this morning—that he could not fulfil the engagement. The Very Rev. Dean Cowper conveyed to the meeting his Lordship's regrets, and occupied the place of honour. An appropriate hymn was sung, the Rev. Canon Moreton engaged in prayer, and the chairmen introduced the Lord Bishop of North Queensland, who at once proceeded with his address to his "fellow helpers in church work, the Sunday-school teachers." He had seen nothing since landing on these shores which more delighted him than the sight he then beheld, of this large meeting, composed of Sunday-school teachers and others interested in the movement. His own heart was wrapped up in Sunday-school work—the first Christian work in which he was engaged. He was happy to say that the time had long passed away when Sunday-school teachers were little esteemed, holding as they do a place next in importance to that of the ordained ministry, and forming the source from which the ranks of the ministry and other church officers must be recruited and maintained. In the same, and on behalf, of the Sunday-school Institute of England, he offered them a very hearty and cordial greeting; and was authorized to say that, if in any way, that institute could assist them in carrying out of their work they would be happy to do so, on a representation being made of the mode in which that assistance can be afforded. Such appliances and assistances have been placed within the reach of teachers, and the children have been so much more prepared for them by the modern educational advance that the work is by no means so difficult as of old; but to be an efficient teacher a man must be good all round—in the heart as well as in the head,—and in the possession of personal piety, or he would be little better than a stone mason, holding a light to others which he could not see for himself. He must begin early in the week study of the lesson to be taught on the sabbath, and endeavour to fit the avocation facts and illustrations pertinent thereto. A good teacher will cultivate a spirit of questioning in the boy or girl he is educating, and in such a way as to elicit whatever knowledge of the subject he may possess. He must learn to accommodate his language to the comprehension of his scholars, to make himself a child's vocabulary of "further words." He must cultivate and manifest a thorough sympathy with his scholars. A "grumpy" teacher will be of very little use indeed; and he must maintain a thorough command over his own temper. There may be a volume within, but he must by no means show it or his influence is gone. As among themselves, Sunday-school teachers must cultivate a "companionable" —no "stand-offishness," whatever small differences there may be, in the Sunday school; and a pliancy, or disposition, to fall just into such a position in the school as may be by others convenient to judge, the fittest for him to occupy. In connection with Sunday schools it were well that periodical meetings for consultation and advice should be maintained, as well as meetings of a more social character to keep alive the good feeling which should prevail among fellow workers in the same field. The Government will not necessarily collect the rates by their own officers, but may let them by public auction or otherwise, the lessee being responsible for the conduct of the collectors. The bill also proposes to empower the Governor and Executive Council to frame regulations from time to time for the following purposes:—1. The berthing of vessels at a public wharf. 2. The removal of vessels from a public wharf. 3. The discharging of cargo and loading thereof and storage or removal of goods, merchandise, packages, and articles discharged by vessels or to be laden from any such wharf. 4. For the leasing of any public wharf. 5. For prescribing penalties upon the contravention of any such regulation, and for directing the mode of their recovery and enforcement. Provided that no such penalty shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, and that every penalty may be defined by a minimum as well as a maximum limit. And all such regulations shall upon notification in the *Government Gazette* have the force of law. And shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after such notification if Parliament then be in session, and if not then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

A MAN, unknown name, was brought to the Infirmary, at a late hour on Thursday night, by constable Stefford, who had found him lying in an insensible condition in King-street.—Hugh Wilson, aged 35, of the ship Meliana, was brought in yesterday morning by constable Sweeny. Wilson fell a height of 14 feet from a shed on Towns's wharf, and fractured the base of his skull. The regular free-and-easy temperance meeting, under the auspices of the N. S. W. Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, was held in the new Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, last Wednesday evening. Mr. John Woods presided. Messrs. Whately, Woods, and P. R. Heldworth addressed the meeting. To enliven the proceedings recitations and songs were given. Eleven persons signed the pledge, making a total of ninety-three for the sixteen days of this month.

THE HATFIELD BUSHRANGERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DENILQUIN, FRIDAY.
The trial of the Hatfield bushrangers, for wounding constable Power with intent to murder, occupied the whole of the day. The Court was crowded. Evidence was given of all the circumstances from the arrival of the gang at Deniliquin, and the trial was adjourned until half-past 1 o'clock this morning. The jury were locked up for the remainder of the night. At half-past 1 o'clock this morning they returned into Court with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, who were sentenced to death. This concluded the criminal business. A conviction was secured by the Crown in every case tried.

QUEENSLAND.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY.

The £1000 given by Messrs. Wilson and Mackinnon for an engineering scholarship, in 1871, has been named the "A. G. Engineering Scholarship."

The Minister of Railways, at a banquet given in his honour, at Tremont, last night, took great credit to himself for his administration of the Railway Department, and justified the Black Wednesday proceedings as part of the policy of the Government in getting rid of incompetent persons.

Mr. M. Elkington has been appointed Professor of History and Political Economy at the University.

A survey is being made in view of the possibility of supplying Melbourne with water from Watt's River.

The Eastern Market building is rapidly approaching completion.

Excellency the Governor witnessed the performance of "Clancy" at the Academy of Music to-night.

The weather is fine and warm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, FRIDAY.

The Government has decided to discontinue receiving nominations for free passages to immigrants till further notice. At present 4000 certificates for passages are outstanding.

The Hon. C. B. Young leaves for England tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appear in the *Government Gazette* published yesterday morning:—

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. John S. McPherson to be an inspector of conditional purchases, vice Mr. E. C. Smith, to take effect from the 7th September, 1877.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government, viz.—C. Biggs and Chas. Clark, for the construction of a bridge across the Lumsdale River, at Benetas, Aspinwall, £1000; T. S. Riley, supply of 544 wrought iron bucket links for dredging service; D. Cameron, contract 2x, road Gorstal; W. Rabjohn, contracts 2x and 3x, road Gorstal; W. Rabjohn, contracts 2x and 3x, road Gorstal; T. Atkinson, bridge over the Turross River.

REGISTRATION.—Mr. Alfred Ling has been appointed drawing-registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for the district of Moruya, from the 14th instant. The undesignated officiating ministers have been registered for the celebration of marriages:—Wesleyan Church—Chas. Clark; Roman Catholic—J. J. O'Farrell; Presbyterian—W. Watson; Methodist—J. Atkinson; Baptist—W. Watson; Murrurundi—William Williams; Hoxton—Mack; Morpeth—William G. Taylor; Manning River—Joseph Bowes; Narrabri—Thomas Northcott; Bairnsdale.

LAND SOLD AT NARRABRI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—Your leader in issue of yesterday, 17th instant, contains an extract from a memorandum by the Under-secretary for Home Affairs, in defence of his action in the matter of leases to Moruya and Lachlan Rivers.

As the extract states, the leases were granted in the matter of securing a temporary accommodation for the sick poor, and to delay longer providing permanent accommodation would be a disgrace to Sydney. The question, though a very important one, is not a medical or a sanitary question.

A site has been given, and that site has been most suitably selected for a moderate sized hospital. It will, therefore, be the duty of the directors to use this ground for the purpose for which it was given them, unless in the public interest a protest is made against it, and an equally good site is provided elsewhere.

Your obedient servant, CECIL MORGAN.

Public Companies.

AUSTRALIAN WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited). For MUTUAL Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments. OFFICES, 226, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Honourable J. S. Farmer, Chairman; Mr. Henry Hallinan, Esq., M.L.C.; Mr. T. J. Tozer, Esq., Vice-Chairman; Mr. G. M. Chapman, Esq., M.L.C.; Mr. D. G. E. Alston, Esq., M.P.C.; Mr. A. S. Smith, Esq., Pitt-street, Esq.; Mr. F. Milford, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P.L., Esq.; Mr. Andrew Horniman, Esq., M.A., Edin.

Policies are free of all restrictions from date of issue. The entire profits are divided among members. Every policyholder participates profitably. Premiums low.

S. MAC DONELL, Resident Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN BANK (Limited).

Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £600,000.

New South Wales Branch. Temporary Office: 24, Hunter-street, Sydney.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: Hon. J. F. Burns, M.P., Chairman.

Hon. George Long Innes, M.L.C.

ROBERT J. KING, Esq. (Meers, King and Co.).

A BRANCH of the above BANK is now open at No. 24, HUNTER-STREET, Sydney. The DEPOSIT for FIXED PRINCIPAL will be given and all other banking business transacted, on terms to be ascertained on application.

J. F. SKINNER, Manager.

Sydney, 14th October, 1878.

BRITISH AND AUSTRALASIAN TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY.

Capital, £2,000,000, with power to increase.

LOANS ON FREEHOLD AND OTHER SECURITY.

Forms of application and full particulars from the attorneys, JAMES BLACKWOOD, RICHARD BLACKWOOD, 18, Pitt-street, Melbourne.

Agents—DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO., Exchange, Victoria.

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY

Share £25 each, payable by monthly subscription of 2d. per share.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: President: Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., and K.C.M.G.

Directors: John Williams, Esq.; Robert Wisdom, Esq., M.P.; Mr. F. Milford, Esq.; Mr. G. M. Chapman, Esq., M.L.C.; James Barret, Esq.; William Hart Wilkinson, Esq.; John Young, Esq.

Office: 307, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

Sydney, 8, 9, and 10, Exchange.

BUCKTON, 18, Pitt-street, ebe.

THE SOCIETY IS OPEN ON EQUAL TERMS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

The following advantages are offered:

To INVESTORS. A sound and profitable investment of one cent and profits.

To BORROWERS. Low rate of interest charged only on amount actually owing at time of application.

Advances repayable by monthly instalments extending over any period most convenient to the borrowers, and borrowers share in profits.

JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

CITY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £500,000. Subscribed, £100,000.

Office: Waterloo Buildings, 470, George-street.

DIRECTORS: Hon. Philip Pirie, M.P., Chairman.

John Williams, Esq.; Mr. F. Milford, Esq.

Profits divided with policy-holders every year.

All damages by lightning and other causes are covered.

All kinds of fires taken at NO. 100, ST. VITES.

JAMES MURPHY, Manager.

INDUSTRIAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £100,000.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: CHAIRMAN: James Purnell, Esq.

DIRECTOR: John Rosby, Esq.

George Newick, Esq.

William Clarke, Esq.

John Woods, Esq.

Office—307, St. George-street, near Pitt-street, formerly known as the Sympathetic.

Risks accepted at lowest rates. Damages by lightning paid.

Policy-holders share in the profits annually.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

P.H.G.N.I.X. FIRE OFFICE, Lombard-street, London.

Established 1872.

Fires insured at LOWEST RATES.

Claims paid, upwards of £12,000,000 sterling.

W. H. MACLELINE and CO., Agents for N. S. Wales.

Exchange-corner, Sydney.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Sydney).

Capital, £500,000.

DIRECTORS: Hon. Samuel G. M. G. Chapman, Esq.; Mr. G. C. Garrick, Esq.; Mr. Seddon, Esq.; W. H. Eldred, Esq.

MELBOURNE BOARD.

Chas. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS: Mr. G. Moore, M.L.A.

London: Messrs. Edward Levy and Co., Melbourne: W. Strachan, Esq.; Brisbane: Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co.; Adelaide: J. G. Boothby, Esq.; Hobart: Mr. G. J. Headrick and Co.; Mauritius: Messrs. Ireland, Fraser, and Co.

Marine and Fire Risks of every description accepted at current rates.

Marine policies made payable in London, or at any of the Company's agencies when required.

R. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Unlimited). Capital, £500,000.

DIRECTORS: Hon. G. M. Chapman, Esq.; Mr. G. C. Garrick, Esq.; Mr. Seddon, Esq.; W. H. Eldred, Esq.

W. H. MacLaine and CO., Agents.

London: Messrs. John Woods, Esq.

W. H. MacLaine and CO., Agents.

Agents: Mr. W. H. Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.

London: Mr. W. H. Mort, Esq.

Marine Surveyor: Captain S. Sustic.

N.B.—Time risks taken with particular average taken subject to special arrangement.

Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss.

A Table of Rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Office, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

RAUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

President: His Honor Sir Edmund Barry, K.C.M.G.

Vice-President: Mr. G. Moore, J.P.

The Hon. Sir Maurice O'Connell, M.L.C.

The Hon. Sir George Long Innes, M.L.C.

The Hon. Sir Luke S. Lake, M.L.C.

Samuel Davenport, Esq., J.P.

William Wilkins, Chairman.

James Byrnes, J.P., Paramount.

Hon. J. F. Burns, M.L.C.

Alfred Chandler, Secretary.

Agents: Mr. W. H. Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.

London: Mr. W. H. Mort, Esq.

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THE COLONIAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Offices, 226, George-street, Sydney.

This Company is prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at current rates.

S. MAC DONELL, Agent.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19, CORNELL, LONDON.

CAPITAL—£500,000.

WOOL insured from time of shearing until reaching London.

ALL MARINE RISKS at lowest current rates.

Policies granted in triplicate, payable in case of loss, in London or at any of the agents.

Forms and full particulars on application to the undersigned.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney Agents.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Offices—226, George-street, Sydney.

This Company is prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at current rates.

S. MAC DONELL, Agent.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).

Established 1869.

Branch Office—21, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Directors: Edward Chisholm, Esq. (Brown and Co.), Chairman.

D. G. E. Alston, Esq. (Harkettle, Milford, and Alston)

Albert S. Smith, Esq., Pitt-street.

Medical Referee: Mr. Alfred Horniman, Esq., Pitt-street.

C. COX, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.

F. Milford, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P.L., Esq.

Policies are free of all restrictions from date of issue.

The entire profits are divided among members.

Every policyholder participates profitably.

Premiums low.

S. MAC DONELL, Resident Secretary.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia (Limited).

Established 1869.

Branch Office—21, Pitt-street, Sydney.

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D. G. E. Alston, Esq. (Harkettle, Milford, and Alston)

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Agents—DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO., Exchange, Victoria.

CEMETERY, 18, Pitt-street, Melbourne.

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Auction Sales.

THIS DAY, 19th April, at half-past 10 a.m. prompt.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES, prepared by Turner and Co., at their celebrated establishment, Fleet-street, London.

Stock Bottles, Morocco Cases, Ophthalmoscope, Dental Instruments, Female Cradle, Medical Instruments, Pudding, Provisions, Scales and Weights Cork Presser, Pastes and Mortars, Powder Presser, Females Syringes.

Glassware, MAHOGANY CABINET designed expressly for medical purposes, Medicine Boxes, Oak Cabinet, Case of Wool, Drapery, Pocket Case of Tinctures containing 60 medallines. Nests of Drawers, Best Indian Matting, Washstands, Chairs, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 19th April, at half-past 10 a.m. prompt.

The above.

Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 19th April, at half-past 10 a.m. prompt.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

SMALL SHIPMENT

OF CANE LOUNGES, SQUARE EASY CHAIRS, ROUND EASY CHAIRS.

TO THE TRADE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell, on Saturday, 19th April, at half-past 10 a.m. prompt.

VALUABLE HARP, by Ernst.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell, by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 19th April, at 11 a.m.

VALUABLE HARP, by Ernst.

SHOP NOW ON VIEW.

WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at 11 a.m., the Residence of A. J. GOODWIN, Esq., Windsor Cottage, Bathurst-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION

RECHERCHE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

CHOICE Cut and Etched Glass HAMMERED SILVER, Breakfast and Tea Sets, painted rosebuds SPLENDID Plated Engine-Turned TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, Diamond Brooches, and other ornaments.

ELEGANT Silver and Crystal Frames.

MAGNIFICENT Gilt-lined ELECTRO-PLATED PRESENTATION CUP, admirably suited for a testimonial, or a shooting trophy.

SPLENDID Plate Liqueur Set.

Pair EXQUISITELY Engraved Circular Salvers

VALUABLE SEASIDE PLATE

CHOICE Cut and Flower Pots, beautifully painted by hand.

Pair VALUABLE Italian Marble Vases, carved heads of Bacchus in relief.

HAMMERED Carved Gilt, Frame PIER GLASSES

RICH Velvet Carpet and Hearing

ELEGANT Fenders and Fire-irons.

MAGNIFICENT Carved Enclosed Sideboard.

Marocco Room Dining Suite.

VALUABLE Brackets, vases, and other Ornaments to match

VALUABLE CRYSTAL-Glass Lustres

Dresden China Figures

Antique Chinese Plates.

HAMMERED WALNUT Chiffonier, statuary, marble top, plate glass back and doors, chasteley carved

VERY ELEGANT and HIGHLY-FINISHED Walnut Drawing Room Suite, with RICH carvings, covered in fine quality crimson satin.

HAMMOCK Oval Walnut Centre Table

MAGNIFICENT GRANITE Poles and Embroidered Net Curtains

BRILLIANT CUT and PIANOFORTE

HALL FURNITURE Large Electric Bookcase

HAMMERS HOME Bedsteads and Bedding

ELEGANT Walnut Dressing Table, and Double Washstand to match

Toilet Services, and other bedroom requisites

PICTURES

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS

EXQUISITE WATER COLOURS and VINE ENGLAVINGS, &c.

TO GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING, FURNITURE

Commission Agents and General Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. Goodwin, Esq., on account of his projected departure for Europe, to sell by auction, at his residence, Windsor Cottage, No. 7, Bathurst-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.

The above.

Catalogues in course of preparation.

On view on Tuesday, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Preliminary Notice.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF VERY-SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

at the Residence of the late Mr. Smith, No. 7, Lewington Terrace, Milson's Point, North Shore.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the above address, on THURSDAY next, 24th April, at 11 a.m.

The whole very superior household furniture and effects.

In consequence of the numerous lots the sale will commence THIS DAY, at half-past 10 a.m.

at the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

UNDER A BILL OF SALE.

GLASS, CHINA, PLATE, PICTURES

DRUGGISTS' FURNITURE

HALL DITTO

DRAWING-ROOM DITTO

LIVING-ROOM DITTO

BEDROOM DITTO

NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES

PLYING BATHS

WATCHES.

To Private Purchasers, Commission Agents, Furniture Warehouses, and General Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 19th April, at half-past 10 a.m. GLASS, CHINA, PLATE, PICTURES, and a large quantity of SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PRELIMINARY.

UNRESERVED SALE of Household Furniture and Effects, at the Premises, 144, Castlereagh-street.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at 144, Castlereagh-street, on TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.

Household Furniture and Effects.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,

at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, PARRAMATTA.

F. M. OVERTON has received instructions from the Executors of the late B. Lee, Esq., to sell by auction at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, PARRAMATTA, and Taylor street, TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.

Household furniture and effects, comprising chairs, tables, iron and other utensils, 3 pianos, 2 pianofortes, washstands, drawing-room suite, clocks, carpet, sofa, seats, crockery-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS.

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE

of WINTER DRAPERY, in ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 24th and 25th.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, RUGGAGE RUGS, PLANNELS, TWEEDS, DOKESSINS, COATINGS, BROAD CLOTHS, WATERPROOF CLOTHING, BOYS SUITS, MEN'S CLOTHING, MATERIALS, FELT HATS, FLOORCLOTHS, CAMPETS, &c., &c., &c.

Ex Kosciusko, Alexander Duthie, and other ships.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.

No packing of the above goods, now landing.

Full particulars and slips on Wednesday next.

PRELIMINARY.

WEDNESDAY'S DRAPERY SALE.

JAMES RODD will hold his usual sale by auction of GENERAL DRAPERY, at the Rooms, 7, Wynnard-street, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.

Full particulars, Tuesday.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

To Speculators and others.

RILEY and SON have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 209 and 311, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 1st April, at 11 o'clock.

All that parcel of land, being lots 10, 11, and 12, known as the Pipers Estate, District of Petersham.

Plan and particulars at the Rooms.

TERMS.

MAGNIFICENT CITY PROPERTY.

The VICTORIA THEATRE, PITTS-STREET, between KING and MARKET STREETS, the VICTORIA HOTEL, TWO SHOPS and DWELLINGS.

IN ONE LOT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 19th April, at half-past 10 a.m. prompt.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES, prepared by Turner and Co., at their celebrated establishment, Fleet-street, London.

Also.

Stock Bottles, Morocco Cases, Ophthalmoscope

Dental Instruments, Female Cradle, Medical Instruments, Pudding, Provisions, Scales and Weights

Cork Presser, Pastes and Mortars, Powder Presser, Females Syringes.

Glassware, MAHOGANY CABINET designed expressly for medical purposes, Medicine Boxes, Oak Cabinet, Case of Wool, Drapery, Pocket Case of Tinctures containing 60 medallines. Nests of Drawers, Best Indian Matting, Washstands, Chairs, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 19th April, at half-past 10 a.m. prompt.

The above.

TERMS.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

SMALL SHIPMENT

OF CANE LOUNGES, SQUARE EASY CHAIRS, ROUND EASY CHAIRS.

TO THE TRADE.

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